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## BIRTH.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, the wife of PERCY L. SMITH, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, WILLIAM LOGAN GREGORY and GERTUDE, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. H. HEARD, of Shanghai.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, GAVIN TURNBULL, Municipal Health Dept., to LILIAN HAMILTON.

## DEATH.

On July 18th, at Shanghai, JOHANN FRIEDRICH BREMER, a member of the Shanghai Licensed Pilots' Association, aged 37 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VIGNES ROAD C  
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, EC**The Daily Press.**

HONGKONG, JULY 25TH, 1911.

The Commissioner's Report on the Territory of Wei-hai-wei for 1910, which has just reached us from London, contains no statement bearing upon the subject of its possible cession to China, about which so much has been heard during the past twelve months in connection with the schemes for the reorganisation and development of the Chinese Navy. Nor has there been any confirmation of the Chinese reports from any other British source. But the possibility of the restoration of the territory to China has always been recognised. Mr. JOHNSTON, the District Officer, in his interesting book entitled "The Lion and Dragon in Northern China," has pointed out that Wei-hai-wei is not officially recognised as an integral portion of the King's Dominions beyond the Seas. Though occupied and administered by Great Britain, its inhabitants are not, with technical accuracy, to be described as British subjects. Wei-hai-wei, Mr. JOHNSTON observes, has never been ceded to the

British Crown, and "when it is restored to China, the British Crown will suffer no diminution of its lustre, though doubtless unjustifiable murmur will be heard concerning the damage to British prestige." With regard to this view of the matter we have heard it asked in what respect the hold of Great Britain on Wei-hai-wei differs from her hold on the New Territory which since 1898 has formed part of the British Colony of Kowloon. It may be said that if Wei-hai-wei was not ceded to the British Crown, neither was the New Territory. In both cases the Territories were leased for a definite period. In the case of Wei-hai-wei the period for which the lease was granted—viz., "so long a period as Port Arthur shall remain in the occupation of Russia"—expired when the Japanese army drove the Russians from the fortress. By what right Great Britain claims to occupy the territory has never been publicly disclosed. Its only value to Great Britain is as a sanatorium for the China Squadron. The place has no commercial value, and the revenue has never amounted to more than half the cost of administration. Consequently each year the Imperial Government has had to make a grant-in-aid from Imperial funds. Though Great Britain acquired the right to erect fortifications, the right has never been exercised, and the utmost economy appears to be practised in the administration. "No public works of any importance," we read, "were carried out during the year." The area of the Territory is 285 square miles, and the population is estimated at 150,000, mostly Chinese, who inhabit 300 villages. The total strength of the police force being 120 European inspectors, three Chinese sergeants and 52 constables, we get an average of one policeman to 3,000 of the population. The Territory possesses no other local force, with the exception of a few marines, on which it could depend in the case of an emergency, and Sir JAMES LOCKHART points to the fact of such a small police force being found sufficient for ordinary requirements as showing how orderly and well-behaved the inhabitants of the Territory are. In this connection it will not be irrelevant to draw attention to a remark which the Commissioner makes when he relates the steps taken to discourage the use of opium. "The diminution in the use of opium," Sir JAMES says, "seems to be leading to an excessive use of alcohol, and though drunkenness cannot yet be said to be prevalent vice, cases of intoxication are undoubtedly more numerous than in previous years." Unhappily this is becoming a common experience, and in view of the intimate relationship of drunkenness and crime it is a change in the social life of the people greatly to be deplored. Sir JAMES LOCKHART evidently begins to fear for the permanence of the reputation of the people of Wei-hai-wei as exceptionally orderly and well behaved.

Four cases of plague in the Colony were reported yesterday.

A variety entertainment is advertised to take place at Mount Austin Barracks on Saturday the 5th prox.

From the fifteen cases of plague reported in the Colony last week, the only cases of infectious disease notified was one of small-pox (Chinese) and one of enteric fever (Italian).

We have received from the American Consul-General the following Typhoon Warning forwarded from the Manila Observatory yesterday at 11.30 a.m.:—Cyclone or Typhoon W. of Bilbao Channel moving E.N.E. Cyclone or Typhoon E.S.E. of Naha moving W.N.W.

The master of a trading junk from Ping Shan reports to the police that while at anchor in Deep Bay on the night of the 22nd inst. five men came along side in a boat, boarded the junk, and drove the crew below. They ransacked the junk and went off with money and clothing to the value of \$15.

The owner of a boarding-house yesterday prosecuted one of his foals for the theft of \$37. He went out the other night leaving the foal in charge, but when he returned he found that his pillow had been broken open and the money stolen. He spoke to the cook, who declared that he had been locked up in the cook-house. This diverted suspicion to the accused, who appeared before Mr. Hazelton and was remanded.

It is reported, says a Shanghai contemporary, that Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Ltd., and other foreign firms concerned, have written to the British Consul-General stating that Ching Yee has been confined in the Mixed Court for a very long time and there is as yet no hope of his liquidating the debt he owes to foreigners. They request that the Shanghai Taolet be asked to allow him out on bail.

Before Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., at the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday, P.C. A. W. Grimmitt proceeded against the coxswain of the steam launch *Bankline* for lying alongside Blake Pier in such a manner as to prevent the free access of other vessels thereto. After hearing evidence his Worship imposed a fine of \$10, the alternative being one month's imprisonment.

Luzon was last week swept by a typhoon which wrought considerable havoc, the damage in the city of Manila being estimated at \$7,000 pesos.

Arrangements have been made for shipping shortly at Genoa consignments of guns and ammunition for China. The total value of the shipments is placed at about £500,000, and it is understood the supplies have been manufactured by Krupp's.

A fine new steamer named the *Shengfa*, which has been built at Hong Kong for the Imperial Railways of North China, arrived at Shanghai on the 17th instant. The new vessel has large cargo space and the latest up-to-date passenger accommodation, and has been specially built for the northern trade. She is commanded by Captain Bell, a well-known China coaster.

A telegram from Brussels states that two Chinese officers, who are finishing their studies at the Brussels School of War, Messrs. Kong and Hoong, have been ordered by the Chinese War Office to proceed to the Paris School of Aviation, to gain experience with aeroplanes and thus fit themselves to participate in the grand manoeuvres of Pochili.

The Viceroy of Hupeh, H. E. Jui Cheng, is reported to have signed an agreement with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Deutsch Asiazincia Bank, the Banque de Indo-China and the International Banking Corporation at Hankow for a loan of two million taels bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.

According to a Chinese telegram from Hongkong to a Shanghai contemporary, there is a large number of revolutionaries on the border of China and Annam preparing for a rising. Many wealthy and influential Chinese have been intimidated into joining the Revolutionary Party and subscribing money for its purposes. New patented guns, rifles and bombs have been bought and a date will be fixed to raise a rebellion in Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Kwei-chow. They mean to begin by assassinating all the high provincial officials.

According to a Peking letter to the *National Herald* of Shanghai, Mr. Collinson has been appointed the Engineer-in-chief of the section of Hupeh and Hunan of the Haukow-Canton railway. Mr. Hildebrand, a German engineer, will be appointed the Envoy or in-chief of the section from Kwang-shu, Hupeh to Ichang of the Szechuan-Hankow Railway, and an American engineer, Mr. Ashmead, will be appointed the Engineer-in-chief of the section of Ichang to Kwei-chow of the Szechuan-Han-kow railway.

Prince T'ai-tao, brother of the Regent and Chief of the General Staff, recently sent one of the Councilors of the Foreign Office to sound the Foreign Ministers, beginning with England and America, as to their willingness to recommend the withdrawal of the foreign Legation guards from Peking and of the foreign troops from the province. The Prince urges that Imperial guards can adequately protect the Legations, and that the foreign military occupation, which has now continued ten years, is a humiliation which ought to be removed.

The confidence trick was successfully played again on Saturday. A Chinese married woman was accosted in the street by a man who told her that he had just found a lot of money, but was afraid to take it to the money-changer to have it changed; would she undertake the duty? Of course, she gladly consented, and as she was about to depart with the bundle wrapped up in a handkerchief she was asked for security. She handed over jewellery to the value of \$42. Of course, the bundle was made up of paper, but the discovery was not made until too late.

Mr. E. T. Williams, of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State at Washington, has been appointed First Secretary of the Legation in Peking, and Mr. Summerland, formerly of the Tokyo Legation, as Second Secretary. Mr. Houtzaleman, who is at present Charge d'affaires at Peking, is transferred to Washington as Assistant Chief of the Far Eastern Division. Mr. Williams starts for China via Europe and Siberia immediately.

The director of civil service in the Philippines has cabled to the United States for ten additional agricultural inspectors on a request from the Bureau of Agriculture. These new men will be assigned to veterinary work in connection with the rinderpest immediately upon arrival. The Bureau at present is employing a large number of temporary inspectors for this work, whose places as soon as vacancies occur will permanently be taken by the new men. When the rinderpest situation finally is solved, it is the intention of Dr. Nelson to use the men for agricultural work throughout the provinces.

The Government has recently taken action against Chinese for publishing seditious literature calculated to cause tumult or incite to crime in China, but from what we have heard it seems desirable that they should bestow some attention upon the street lecturers who are nightly seen haranguing large crowds at various places in the Colony. These men, according to our information, deliver addresses urging the Chinese to rise against the reigning dynasty, and it would appear that these men have had legal opinion castling them to understand how far they may go and what they may do without contravening the law. In one part of the Colony it is not uncommon when the police come along to find that word has been passed round, and what was before an eager crowd listening to the impassioned words of the street orator has become a passive congregation all seated on the ground with not a word to say for themselves. As long as the policeman remains nothing is said, but once he moves off, then the assembly reveals its true character.

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Two days ago the armoured cruiser *Dupleix*, with Rear-Admiral De la Croix de Castries, commander of the French Far Eastern Squadron, on board, entered the harbour of Chemulpo from Port Arthur. The cruiser was to stay at the port until the 15th inst., when she was to weigh anchor for Yokohama via Tsuruga and Hakodate.

Baron Adolf von Andre, a former partner of Molobry & Co., in Hongkong, and recently of 1, Whitton-street, London, E.C., and of 81, Piccadilly, W., and of 16, rue de la Paix, 6, Paris, France, of Messrs. Andre, Meudel & Co., merchants, a director of Pagan, Liu-ai, and Hien-Viet, Limited, who died on May 7 last, in Paris, domiciled in France, left personal estate in the United Kingdom valued at £37,476.

Mr. K. J. McEne, noting Captain Superintendent of the Shanghai Municipal Police, met with a painful accident last week, but happily it is not likely to prove of a serious nature. Mr. McEne was playing polo, and while making a rush for the ball his pony stumbled, causing his rider to come a cropper. As he fell one of his feet became entangled with the stirrup and he was dragged a short distance, but the pony being a well-trained animal, it was quickly brought to a standstill by some of the other players and Mr. McEne extricated himself from his unpleasant predicament. He was suffering considerable pain and was removed to the pavilion, where fortunately Drs. Hanwell and Davis were quickly in attendance. An examination of the injured limb showed that it was badly wrenched, but luckily no bones were broken. As soon as possible he was removed to the General Hospital, and it is expected that he will be about again in a few days.

The firm of A. M. Essaboy at Yokohama has just entered into the occupation of fine new premises at Nos. 201, 201a and 201b, Yamashita-cho. The buildings, which were handsomely decorated with greenwood arches and flags, for the opening, have three stories, substantially built of brick, and comprise offices, store-rooms, living-rooms, etc., everything complete for the conduct of a large business. The *Japan Gazette* states that between six and seven hundred invitations had been issued to foreigners and Japanese, and from three to six o'clock there was a continuous stream of visitors, including Consuls, bank managers, merchants, etc. The firm of A. M. Essaboy has been established in Japan for 48 years, having lately been at No. 160, Yamashita-cho. It does a large export and import business, and has branches in Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Bangkok, Madras, Calcutta and Bombay, where it owns its own building, as in Yo-ohama. The firm consists of Messrs. A. M. Essaboy, K. M. Essaboy and M. M. Essaboy, brothers, Mr. T. K. Kakajei being its Japan manager.

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## HONGKONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## STANDARD FORM OF CONTRACT.

A special meeting of the members of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday in the old Chamber of Commerce Room to consider a resolution concerning the standard form of contract. The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt presided, and was supported by the following members of the committee: Messrs. C. H. Ross, Messrs. N. J. Stabb, E. Shellian, G. Friesland, G. C. Mackie, F. H. Armstrong, G. H. McMurtry, H. W. Robertson, H. A. Lees, with Mr. E. A. M. Williams (secretary). The others present were: Messrs. G. Binder, F. Esmore, A. M. E. Sabby, A. B. Moulder, A. H. Barretto, H. Dasebrook, A. Cordero, K. M. Cumming, F. E. Fabianey, D. K. Moss, A. Forbes, W. H. Armstrong, F. J. Jorge, J. H. Ruitonjee, H. G. White, A. W. Van Andel, F. Bovington, C. A. Wondt, L. V. Langstein, E. Dauber, C. K. Lenemann, etc.

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The CHAIRMAN said.—The notice read by the Secretary fully explains the reason of this meeting. As you are all aware, the question of the form of contract has been repeatedly before the Chambers of Commerce for many years past, more particularly of late at Canton, the Canton Chamber of Commerce having referred to our Committee to help them to reach a satisfactory solution of this thorny question. As we all unfortunately know, questions too frequently arise between exporters and native dealers as to quantities and weights and matters of claims, and it is with a view to endeavouring to arrive at a more uniform working of the export trade in this part of China, in the interest both of the foreign exporter and the native dealer, that this meeting is called, and we hope the result will be that some satisfactory decision will be come to on this extremely difficult question. It would perhaps be as well for the purpose of reference if I very briefly relate how the question at the present moment arose. The question was put before the Committee of the Chamber with regard to certain cassia transactions, and we understand the Cassia Guild in order to save many questions which have constantly arisen put forward a form of contract, but were altogether unsuccessful. The question of cassia is one of those which has been more frequently before us, and the Committee were perfectly prepared to deal with it at the request of some nine leading export firms of the Colony. Arrangements were made and a meeting was called, but while this question was under consideration the Ginger Guild put forward a somewhat similar demand. This also did not find favour with their constituents, and the question of ginger was passed on to us, and by us to our Sub-Committee. The Sub-Committee, after one or two meetings, decided that it would be advisable in the interests of the trade generally to see if it was possible to devise some general form of contract. The minutes of the Sub-Committee have been circulated and sent amongst others to some sixty firms we had on our books as being engaged in the export trade of Hongkong. Out of that number some eleven wrote to us saying they were not interested in the matter. Some five or six did not reply at all, while practically all the others replied with some slight modifications in favour of the form of contract. It was admitted, the matter having been referred back to the full Committee of the Chamber, that such a scheme if it found favour would be very necessary. This scheme was also adopted by the Canton Chamber of Commerce. The Committee therefore instructed the Secretary to go to Canton. The Canton Chamber was good enough to call a special meeting, at which our Secretary was present, and more fully discussed this question, on which this morning we received their decision, which was that, subject to certain articles being eliminated, it was understood that practically all the exporters of Canton were willing to fall in line with us. As I think you are all aware, the question of standard form of contract is very commonly accepted. As a matter of fact I have before me here the form of contract used by the General Produce Brokers' Association of London, a section of which reads: "In the event of a dispute arising arbitration may be asked for 28 days after the vessel arriving, etc." It is, of course, pretty obvious that we cannot possibly come to a final decision this afternoon, but your presence was requested to enable us to decide whether we receive sufficient support among exporting firms we can go on with the scheme, or whether we must lapse back to the same unsatisfactory state of affairs. I think it will be generally conceded that we cannot have a full discussion on the question this afternoon. My proposal is that three firms representing our committee and four firms representing other exporting firms of the Colony should form a committee of seven to discuss the question. They can call meetings when they think it necessary, to consult with exporting firms in the Colony, and communicate with Canton. We trust the result will be a final and satisfactory solution. In the meantime, as a sort of preliminary canter, we put this rough form of resolution before you for you to express your opinions on the subject, and if a majority are in favour of some such standard form of contract, the matter can be left to the Sub-Committee to be dealt with. After that I shall have a tentative proposal to make to which I need not refer at the moment. I propose the following resolution with which I have incorporated for the sake of convenience the text to which I have referred:

"That all Hongkong Exporters of Chinese produce other than Tea and Silk do hereby bind themselves to include in all Contracts entered into between themselves and Chinese Merchants after the 1st September, 1911, the following clause:—

"It is also distinctly understood and agreed that the basis of this Contract the descriptions and weights, &c., shall be as above described and that any inspection of the goods prior to shipment shall not be considered a waiver of or in any way invalidate any of such conditions. Should after arrival at destination all, or any portion of the goods, prove not to agree with above description, or quality, or assortment, or weight, or any other condition, the same shall be examined, within six weeks after arrival of the vessel, the demand for the examination being made within 28 days, and arbitrated upon by two independent experts, to be nominated either by a Home Chamber of Commerce chosen by the Agent of the Hongkong Exporters, and by the Consignee, without any reference to either of the parties to this Contract. If both Arbitrators cannot agree, a third person shall be nominated by two Arbitrators and act as Umpire."

The final decision of either such two Arbitrators and/or such Umpire shall be final and binding to all parties to this Contract both in Court and without."

The Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross—In order that discussion on this somewhat important subject may come forward I have pleasure in seconding the proposal just made. I must admit that when this matter came up first in the Chamber of Commerce I thought it was going to be confined to cassia and ginger, but the Sub-Committee which was appointed deemed it wise to extend its scope and bring in everything exported, except tea and silk. We have just heard from you, sir, that the exporters in Canton with, I think, one exception, have agreed, provided we pass this resolution to-day, that they will fall in line with us. I think perhaps certain articles should be excluded. I think all members of the Chamber have had the list circulated to them and as far as I can see I think those articles could very well be omitted. The articles which the Canton Chamber propose to exclude are raw silk, waste silk, silk pieces, goods, tea, all metals, all mineral ores, and curios, including china and blackwood. I can readily understand that some firms who have been exporting goods for a great number of years and who have been dealing with Chinese merchants of the old style hesitate to give up the old custom. I think that those days are gone, if they have not almost gone. I have read through this proposed contract, and I can see nothing objectionable in it, either from a seller's point of view or from a buyer's point of view. I think it will be very useful, not only in China but that it will also be a protection to exporters in Europe and other parts of the world. I think if there are any exporters here who wish to say anything on this matter that we will listen to them with a great deal of interest.

Mr. VAN ANDEL asked if it would be possible to frame the contract in more general wording because if they went to vote on that and it was accepted they would bind themselves to certain dates, and pending deliberations by the committee proposed he thought it would be well to make this resolution as general as possible, so that there would be very few objections by exporters to support it.

The CHAIRMAN asked if he were prepared to move an amendment.

Mr. VAN ANDEL said he understood from the Chairman's speech that the resolution was to be put on general lines.

The CHAIRMAN explained that this was only a tentative acceptance of the principle. In any case they could not accept it until they knew what Canton was going to do and, as he also explained, it would be left to a sub-committee if they got as far as that.

Mr. VAN ANDEL then submitted his amendment in the following terms: "The foregoing resolution is accepted subject to the decisions that will be arrived at later as the result of a special meeting of the various exporting firms with the sub-committee to be nominated."

Mr. MULLER seconded, and the amendment was carried unanimously.

Mr. MOSS proposed that the exporting firms bind themselves not to accept the proposed form of Chinese contract that the Guilds had made. The two forms were opposed to each other, so that if the matter came to law there would be nothing to work on at all.

No seconder was forthcoming, and Mr. MOSS withdrew his amendment, stating that it seemed generally understood that one contract would be accepted.

Mr. ABMESTONG proposed an amendment which was seconded by Mr. FRIESLAND, the Chairman explaining that this embraced the list of articles suggested by Canton which should be excluded.

The amendment was carried.

The Chairman then put the original resolution which he said it was distinctly understood would be modified by the amendments just passed and also by the statement which he had made.

The resolution was carried.

The CHAIRMAN said it was now necessary to consider the question of the formation of a sub-committee and be proposed on behalf of the Committee that the three firms who acted as the sub-committee of the Chamber throughout the discussion, Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Messrs. Melchers and Co., Messrs. Siemens and Co., should represent the Committee. He asked the members present to put forward the names of four other firms than those represented on the Committee of the Chamber to form a sub-committee of seven.

A ballot was taken which resulted in the following firms being elected:—Messrs. Bradley and Co., Arnold Karber & Co., Trowbridge & Co., and the Boland China Trading Company.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

## NORTH BORNEO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

## HOME AND CHINA AFF. IBS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

London, June 28.

## TONING DOWN.

We are toning down again after the hectic dash of the Coronation. The weather is helping us, for it barely allowed the principal functions to pass before the break came. All the overseas visitors agree that they have been entertained most lavishly. From the Hongkong contingent at Chelsea, to the special representatives from the East who were at the Abbey ceremony, there has been a deluge of hospitality, and from sheer physical impossibility to be in many places at once scores of invitations have had to be declined. In the Abbey the Hongkong representatives, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. Kewell, were, with those of the Straits, Sir Hugh Fort and Mr. Tan Jai Kim, placed in the aisle where they could see the stately procession admirably, but could not see the actual ceremony. That meant following it by sound, a rather trying proceeding after a while. But all agree the sight was well worth the fatigue, which was not so very great after all. The crowds outside were not excessive, as approach to the Abbey was not difficult, and the slowest time was the hour and a half immediately after arriving. From that time there was plenty of movement and colour. Everybody thought the procession of the Queen and her attendant ladies the most beautiful item in the whole of the processional programme.

Queen Mary is sometimes accused of being rather formal and unbending in appearance, but in this procession, all were struck by her truly regal bearing and the splendour of her surroundings. "That," said Sir Hugh Fort to me immediately after the ceremony, "was far and away the most impressive part of the procession, though it is true the Prince of Wales also created an excellent impression, and Lord Kitchener and others were splendid figures. The King, of course, carried himself well, but the equipment of the Queen and her attendants naturally lent that part of the pageant an especial beauty, and those engaged in it certainly gave their party the dignity one looked for." Mr. Kim, the Straits Chinese representative, told me he had been most impressed with the regulation of the traffic in the streets, though it was explainable by a most admirable body of police of one hand and a very efficient and obedient set of vehicles driven on the other. The decorations delighted him, and both he and Mrs. Kim were enchanted with their experiences at Buckingham Palace, where they attended a levee and were greeted most cordially by the King and Queen, who shook hands with them both. He considers we are a polite and hospitable people, anxious to assist the stranger within our gates. And I suppose we really have been on our best behaviour during this Coronation. In fact we have been, on such good behaviour that many of us have fled to the country over the strenuous times, so that the streets were by no means full for the processions, and the precautions taken by Lord Kitchener to cope with the crowds were considerably overdone. Anyway, we sigh with relief now it's over—but were glad to have seen it and to have had our overseas guests with us once more. In the great procession through the city on Friday, the colonial representatives and the Crown Colonies contingents of troops were received with whole-hearted enthusiasm, and I do not know who enjoyed themselves most, processions or onlookers.

CHINESE AND THE OLYMPIC GAMES.

There is great interest, I hear, among European athletes concerning the projected appearance of Chinese at the next Olympic Games at Stockholm. I understand the American trainer, Mr. Beal, who has the selection of the Chinese team in hand, has written to Stockholm assuring the committee there that there will be a full representation on hand, provided the heavy cost of travelling can be eased somewhat by reduced fares over the Russian railway. Immediately on hearing this, the Swedish committee moved the Russian committee to bring pressure to bear on the Russian railway authorities, so it is probable the Oriental competitors will appear in the Stadium in due course to test their prowess against the picked men of Western countries.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

On June 27th said:—

On June 24 I reported that neither Russia nor Japan had protested at Peking against the provisions of the Currency Loan, nor up to the present has any protest been made at Peking. Telegrams from London and Paris, however, announce that protest has now been made by the Russian and Japanese Ambassadors in London and Paris against the terms of the last clause of article 16 of the agreement, which provides that priority on future similar loans for the same objects shall be given to the Chamber for any time at which they might need it.

The financial position at date was that the Chamber had \$83.97 in hand, together with two subscriptions for the year 1911-1912, making a total of \$853.97. This was satisfactory, but at the same time, it must be remembered that the Chamber might at any time have calls on its resources that it was desirable they should be able to meet, and could not, therefore, be considered in any way excessive.

## THE CHINESE CURRENCY LOAN.

ACTION BY RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

7th Times correspondent at Peking cabling on June 27th said:—

On June 24 I reported that neither Russia nor Japan had protested at Peking against the provisions of the Currency Loan, nor up to the present has any protest been made at Peking. The present protest is designed to bring about a revision of the article so as to admit Russian and Japanese participation, both Russia and Japan claiming that, having special interests in Manchuria, they cannot consent to be placed in a disadvantageous position in future loan transactions connected with that territory. While Russia and Japan's participation is obviously impossible in the present loan, there can be no reason for opposing such participation in future. On the contrary, such participation would, I learn, be welcomed.

Chen Chin-tao will represent China at the conference of representatives of the four groups which will meet in Europe in July to discuss Chinese currency reform. He is a graduate of Yale and author of the currency reform scheme sanctioned by the Throne last year.

1st.—The Currency Loan Agreement, it will be remembered, was concluded by the Chinese Government with banks of the four countries, Great Britain, the United States, France, and Germany. The proceeds of the loan are to be applied, chiefly, for the purposes of currency reform, but partly for the industrial development of Manchuria.

The CHAIRMAN—That is all the business, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance.

he will start from Seattle for Japan, thence proceeding in turn to Vladivostok, Corio, China, Hongkong, Java, Singapore, Ceylon and then home.

The second rubber exhibition, just opened by the Earl of Selborne at the Agricultural Hall, is a great advance on its predecessor. The entire hall is filled with crude rubber or manufactured products from thirty-nine countries, mostly supported by their respective governments. The Malayan exhibit occupies a prominent position, but it cannot be said that it is thoroughly supported by the planters, for not more than a tenth of the estates have exhibits on show. Still what they have is good, especially the crepe and the block rubber. Brazil, Sumatra and Java, and the Congo have big spaces allotted to them, and to the general visitor the Congo stand will no doubt prove most attractive, for it blends the panoramas with the commercial, and the museum with the relics from the region. The Malayan exhibit occupies a prominent position, but it cannot be said that it is thoroughly supported by the planters, for not more than a tenth of the estates have exhibits on show. 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## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

## VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT will be given at MOUNTAIN HARBOR on SATURDAY, August 5th, in aid of Military Charities.

Reserve Seats, 82.

Other Seats 6 cents and 30 cents. Doors open at 8.45 P.M. Commence at 9.15 P.M. Booking will open at MOUTHLIE'S on Friday next, 24th July.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [1970]

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," Captain G. E. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at Daylight.

The Steamer has superior accommodation for passengers, is installed throughout with Electric Light and carries a duly certified doctor.

RETURN TO JAPAN (Occupying 20 Days).

Return Tickets are available by the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Steamers. Fare for round trip, \$120.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [1968]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"GREGORY APCAR," Captain S. H. Nelson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 25th July, 1911. [1969]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 4 P.M. of the 26th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [1968]

STAMPS BOUGHT.

HIGHEST PRICES paid for all sorts of Postage, Revenue or Telegraph Stamps. CASH FOR RETURN MAIL.

Stamps of high denomination Specially Wanted. H. BOSS SHIELLS & Co., 4, Eldon Street, London, E.C.

Bankers—UNION OF LONDON & SMITH'S BANK, LTD. 905.

A GENTS WANTED for the Sale of well-known Scotch Whiskies. Terms liberal. Apply—D. A. RHIND & Co., LIMITED, LEITH, SCOTLAND. 964.

WANTED.

ENGLISHMAN (Rohdie) seeks Engagement as Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Typist. References. Apply—

J. J. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 22nd July, 1911. [1959]

SITUATION WANTED BY A FOREIGNER.

A SCHOOL BOY, 16 years of age, wants a position in Insurance, Shipping or any Mercantile Office; no objection to outports, willing to work two months without pay and then start with a Reasonable Salary.

Apply to—A. B. C. Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1904]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date, and during the Absence of Mr. G. W. C. PEMBERTON from the Colony, Mr. H. F. HICKMAN has been appointed ACTING SECRETARY to the Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors. H. A. SIEBS, Chairman. Hongkong, 24th July, 1911. [1965]

ITALIAN MARBLE.

MONUMENTS, FIGURES, HEAD STONES and CROSSES in Stock—BROWN, JONES & Co., 41, Morrison Hill Road. Hongkong, 1st June, 1911. [776]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY COMPANY, LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of THREE AND A HALF DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, will be Payable on SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1926]

THE WEST POINT BUILDING COMPANY, LTD.

A INTERIM DIVIDEND of TWO DOLLARS per Share for the Six Months ending 30th June, will be Payable on SATURDAY, 29th July, 1911, on which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained on application to the Company's Office.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 20th July, to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1911 (both days inclusive), during which period no transfer of Shares will be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors. A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY, LTD. General Agents for THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD. Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1927]

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETIETH ORDINARY HALF-YEALY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 8th August, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 25th July to 8th August, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors. W. E. CLABKE, Secretary. Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [1928]

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LTD.

SHARE CERTIFICATES, Nos. 5,248 and 5,249 for One hundred and twenty-five (125) Shares numbered 148,700 to 148,869, fully paid-up, standing in the Register in the name of NG LI HENG, of Hongkong, having been Lost or Destroyed, Notice is hereby given that unless the said Certificate be produced at the Office of the Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, on or before the 28th day of July, 1911, New Certificates for the said Shares will be issued and the Old Certificates will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 28th June, 1911. [837]

A LING & CO.. 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken. Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. [609]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE—\$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1911. [116]

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## MR. BALFOUR ON PROBLEMS OF DEMOCRACY.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TREATY.

Mr. Balfour presided at the Pilgrims' Coronation Dinner, given last month at the Savoy Hotel in honour of Mr. John Hays Hammond, the Special Ambassador from the United States for the Coronation. There was a very large and representative assembly. After the toast of "The King and President,"

Mr. Balfour proposed the health of the Special Ambassador. He said: "The guest of the evening has many claims upon your consideration. In the first place, he is the representative of the President of the United States at the great ceremonial which is now drawing to its conclusion. If that were his only title to our regard it would be sufficient. He represents the head of the great democracy of the West at a time when all hearts on this side of the Atlantic and all hearts throughout the British Empire are deeply moved by the long-drawn ceremonies dating back to immemorial antiquity with which we are endorsing the royal tradition of constitutional Monarchy in these islands. But Mr. Hammond has many claims upon our attention other than these which he derives from the fact that he represents the President of the United States. He has had experience of great affairs in many lands, and everywhere he has been respected and admired for his capacity and ability. In his own country, unless I am greatly mistaken, his reputation makes him worthy of the high office which he now holds in this country, and he has claims on the regard and sympathy of his own countrymen, no less, than on those of the United States. The great producing classes were all in favour of peace. War was impossible but the cause of war eliminated, and those who had given the subject some consideration believed that the creation of a permanent international tribunal to settle difficulties among nations would accomplish that object. President Taft and Secretary Knox were strongly in favour of such a plan, and they believed that by a continuity of decisions precedents would be established, based on equity and justice, and that would build up a mass or bulk of international law which would make such a tribunal permanent, and enable it to settle all international difficulties. The pressure of enlightened public opinion would force nations to resort to such tribunals before going to war. The Coronation had happened at a time when Anglo-American relations were especially auspicious. (Cheers.)

Mr. Balfour at this point read a telegram from Washington regarding the signing of the Arbitration Treaty. It was received with great cheering.

Mr. A. Burrell, M.P., in proposing "The Health of the American Guests," said that King George III was a monarch of whom it might be said: "There are none to praise and very few to love," but he did not mind admitting that he still treasured a very considerable affection for King George III. (Mr. Balfour: Hear, hear.) At the first levee at which Mr. Adams, the American Ambassador, appeared in 1775 George III said to him: "Sir, I wish you to believe, and that it may be understood in America, that I have done nothing in the late contest but what I thought myself indisputably bound to do by the duty which I owed to my own people. I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to the separation, but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent Power. (Cheers.) That was the language of a great King and a great gentleman. (Cheers.) At this date, after the unauthorized statement made by Mr. Balfour—(laughter)—he felt sure that they were really thoroughly convinced they had entered upon a new period of our relations. He believed English and Americans were so fond of each other that they could make fan of each other. (Laughter.) This was a time when they could not on either side of the water, and all friendship was in a state of unstable equilibrium until they had attained that ideal. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chancery Dep.—In the course of his response, said he was specially glad to be present under the chairmanship of Mr. Balfour. All Americans remembered that at a critical period in their history, when they were in danger of having a little difficulty of theirs exaggerated by a Continental combine against them, that combination was defeated by the personal influence of Mr. Balfour. (Cheers.) The two countries had worked together in the cause of liberty as they never could have done if they had not been separated. Seven thousand United States colonies were open on Coronation Day to seek the prosperity of the British nation and the British King. (Cheers.) Since he had been here, he had heard that there was some fear that they were seeking Canada. (Laughter.) They did not mean anything of the kind. Uncle Sam might be flirting, but he was notorious in his intentions and the beautiful "Lady of the Snows" understood the thing perfectly. The Reciprocity Treaty showed that he was quite well able to take care of himself and possibly contribute something to the general welfare of the Empire to which she belonged. (Cheers.) He concluded by hoping that the success of George V might be as great as that of his father. (Cheers.)

THE TREATY OF ARBITRATION.

I do not think that this is too idealistic a picture to draw of the future, and for my part I cannot help believing that all that has recently passed in both countries with regard to a special treaty of arbitration points to the inherent truth of which I have been speaking. Sir I am right in saying that the very fact that when such a proposed as a special treaty of arbitration is suggested on the one part is received with an anti-imperialistic echo on the other part, even the cynic and the man of the world, who knows so little of the world in which he lives (laughter)—even these decriers of idealism hold their hand, abstain from epigrams, do not suggest that there are impossible aspirations of national peace at any price. The very fact that this seems the natural culmination of national progress is the greatest proof of all I have said with regard to the impossibility of dividing the destinies of the two great nations; that it is absolutely true, and founded on historical fact. It is no dream; it is a reality; it is not a fantastic representation of what might be if the world were only constructed on different lines from what it is.

DEMOCRACIES AND THE FUTURE.

Such dreams were useless. The vision I am calling up to you is based upon the realities of history, the realities of the past, the realities of the present and the common burdens thrown upon the two great nations in the future. None of us can look at that future without anxiety, not, indeed, in any pessimistic or doubting spirit, but still in a spirit of anxiety. These two great nations are democracies, and democracy is not a thing that runs by itself because it is a democracy. (Hear, hear.) Democracy is one of the most difficult forms of government that the world has ever devised. It is the culmination of all the political experiments of the past. Do not believe that on that account it is an easy experiment to carry to a successful issue. It is a very hard experiment, and we on this side of the water and you on the other side will always find the problems which democracy presents are not simple or easy of solution, are not going to solve themselves, but require hard and self-sacrificing patriotic efforts of the very best men of the community everywhere to see that the will of the people shall indeed move along lines which are in the direction of true progress and not mere claptrap gibberish. (Hear, hear.) Though I do not for a moment suppose that the issue is in doubt, though I look forward with a convinced optimism to the result of all the work that is now being done here and elsewhere in these great free communities, I never conceal from myself, and I do not wish to conceal from any audience I address, that the difficulties of carrying out that great issue successfully are great, and are not diminishing, and unless the men of light and leading, to use the old phrase, rally themselves wholly into the struggle, both America and the British Empire may find that

while the word progress is perpetually on our lips we may yet be face to face with dangers and difficulties of which the solution may escape even the wisest. (Cheers.)

Mr. John Hays Hammond, in responding, said the United States was pre-eminently a peace-loving nation and was abhorrent to their people. The world was outgrowing that terrible provincialism which made one nation regard others as natural enemies. Patriotism no longer consisted in hating another nation with whom their Government had some misunderstanding. The great producing classes were all in favour of peace. War was impossible but the cause of war eliminated, and those who had given the subject some consideration believed that the creation of a permanent international tribunal to settle difficulties among nations would accomplish that object. President Taft and Secretary Knox were strongly in favour of such a plan, and they believed that by a continuity of decisions precedents would be established, based on equity and justice, and that would build up a mass or bulk of international law which would make such a tribunal permanent, and enable it to settle all international difficulties. The pressure of enlightened public opinion would force nations to resort to such tribunals before going to war. The Coronation had happened at a time when Anglo-American relations were especially auspicious. (Cheers.)

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"When one looks at the map of Australia, at the branches dotted in the form of West Africa, in the island of Mauritius, in remote places like Peking, one realises that this club is not only a great patriotic organisation, but is also a link to spread commercialism. We have come to in our minds. We English people are fond of telling the truth about ourselves. I like this habit of placing our goods before the world exactly as they are, and I believe that it is owing to the world's knowledge that this is our habit that our island has the greatest overabundance in the world."

Lord Northcliffe said: "Many of you here are in England for the first time, and I am sure you will realise to the full that this old country of ours, which we are so fond of criticising, is so much so that it has become a habit, is a real live power. It is that spirit which prompted you to join the club, and which will enable us when emergency arises to act as one man."

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## SHIPPING

## ARRIVALS

BRUNCEPHALE, British str., 1190, W. H. Carrick, 24th July—Dahy 17th July, Beans, Chinese.  
HOMH, British str., 896, G. F. Longford, R.N.R., 24th July—Shanghai via Amoy and Swatow 23rd July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
KENKON MARU, Japanese str., 2109, T. Yamamoto 24th July—Moj 18th July, Coal—Blackhead & Co.  
INTERCIVIC, British str., 3,213, I. C. Alexander, 23rd July—Shanghai 20th July, General—Shaw, Thomas & Co.  
LUNAN, British str., 1,320, C. C. Williams, 23rd July—Shanghai 20th July, General—Butterfield & Swire.  
LUNGOON, German str., 1,275, W. Vogeler, 24th July—Chinkiang 20th July, General—Hamburg-Amerika Line.  
HABEN, RICKMERS, Dutch str., 573, D. E. Boers, 23rd July—Swatow 22nd July—Asian Petroleum Co.  
SIAM, British str., 992, R. A. Binns, 23rd July—Singapore 10th July, Kerosene Oil—Asian Petroleum Co.  
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, F. Jamieson, 24th July—Haiphong 22nd and Hulow 20th July, Rice and General—Butterfield & Swire.  
STRATHCLYDE, British str., 2,802, D. Stanly, 24th July—Moj 18th July, Coal—Gilmans & Co.  
STRATHCLYDE, British str., 2,846, J. E. Shaw, 24th July—Portland via Nagasaki 9th July, General, Flour and Timber—P. M. S. Co.  
TELEMACIUS, British str., 1,400, A. Fraser, 24th July—Saigon 19th July, Rice and General—Wo Fat Sing.  
TUPANAS, Dutch str., 1,234, S. Oldenburg, 24th July—Mikie 17th July, General—Java-China-Japan Line.

## CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE  
24th July.  
BINGO MARY, Japanese str., for Singapore.  
CANADA MARY, Japanese str., for Keelung.  
CHIHI, British str., for Amoy.  
FUKU MARY, Japanese str., for Kobe.  
HAIYANG, British str., for Swatow.  
JOHANN, German str., for Haiphong.  
LUNGOON, German str., for Canton.  
MENGSLAS, British str., for Liverpool.  
TOSIO, Austrian str., for Trieste.  
SABINE REKEMERS, Dutch str., for Foochow.  
SIAM, British str., for Shanghai.

## DEPARTURES

24th July.  
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
EMPIRE, British str., for Australia.  
HANGSANG, British str., for Swatow.  
KWAHOKH, Chinese str., for Canton.  
LUNAN, British str., for Canton.  
NOSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Canton.

SHIPPING REPORTS.  
The British str. *Holkar* reports: N.N.E. winds, S.E. swell, fine and clear.  
The British str. *Singan* reports: Moderate easterly winds and fine weather.  
The British str. *Telemacius* reports: Fresh to moderate S.W. breeze and sea to North Root; thence strong N.E. breeze, head sea, heavy squalls and rain to arrive.

## PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per *Invincible*, from Shanghai, Mr. Rofor.  
Per *Telmacius*, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis.  
Per *Lunan*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Ormsby and Bush.

DEPARTED.  
Per *Hainan*, for Swatow, Master H. Ozorio.  
Per *Hawking*, for Foochow, Misses Eyre, Pitts, Stewart and Berler, and Mr. A. D. Stewart.

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.  
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Perseus* is due to arrive at Hongkong to-day between 4 and 6 a.m.  
The P. M. S. S. Co. str. *Korea* from San Francisco sailed from Yokohama on the 24th inst. on route to Hongkong, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 1st prox.

THE N.Y.K. str. *Tsingtao Maru* European Line left Colombo for this port via Singapore on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 2nd prox.

The T.K.K. str. *Nippon Maru*, sailed from San Francisco on the 12th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 8th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.  
The N.I.K. str. *Yankee Maru* (Australian Line) left Thursday Island for this port via Manila on the 20th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.  
The C.P.R. Co. str. *Empress of China* left Vancouver, B.C. for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 14th instant p.m.

THE GERMAN MAIL.  
The I.G.M. str. *Kleve*, carrying the German Mails with date from Berlin of the 23rd ult., left Singapore on the 22nd inst., at 3 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow at 6 a.m.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.  
The I.G.M. str. *Prinzess Alice* left Shanghai via Foochow on the 22nd inst., at 2 a.m., and may be expected here to-day at 4 p.m.

The H.A. Line str. *Austria* left Singapore on the 20th instant p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow p.m.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. *Scotia* left Singapore for this port on the 22nd instant, at 6 a.m., and is due here on the 27th instant, at about 6 a.m.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kitano Maru* (American Line) left Yokohama for this port via manila on the 19th inst., and is expected here on the 31st inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Kijo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 13th instant from South America, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about 1st prox.

The str. *Glenturret* passed the Suez Canal on the 4th instant, and is due here on or about the 1st prox.

The N.Y.K. str. *Hakata Maru* (Bombay Line) left Bombay for this port via ports on the 14th inst., and is expected here on the 1st prox.

The Olof Wijk & Co. str. *Yeddo* left Port Said on the 6th instant, and is expected here on or about the 3rd prox.

The O.S.K. str. *Pomona Maru* left Tacoma for this port via Japan and Shanghai on the 8th inst., and is due here on or about the 10th prox.

The Barber Line str. *Sotsuma* left New York on the 10th ult., for Hongkong and Far East.

The Mogul Line str. *Bremen* left United Kingdom on the 30th ultmo for Hongkong via the Straits.

The T.K.K. str. *Buyo Maru* sailed from Valparaiso for Hongkong on the 10th inst., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on about the 29th September.

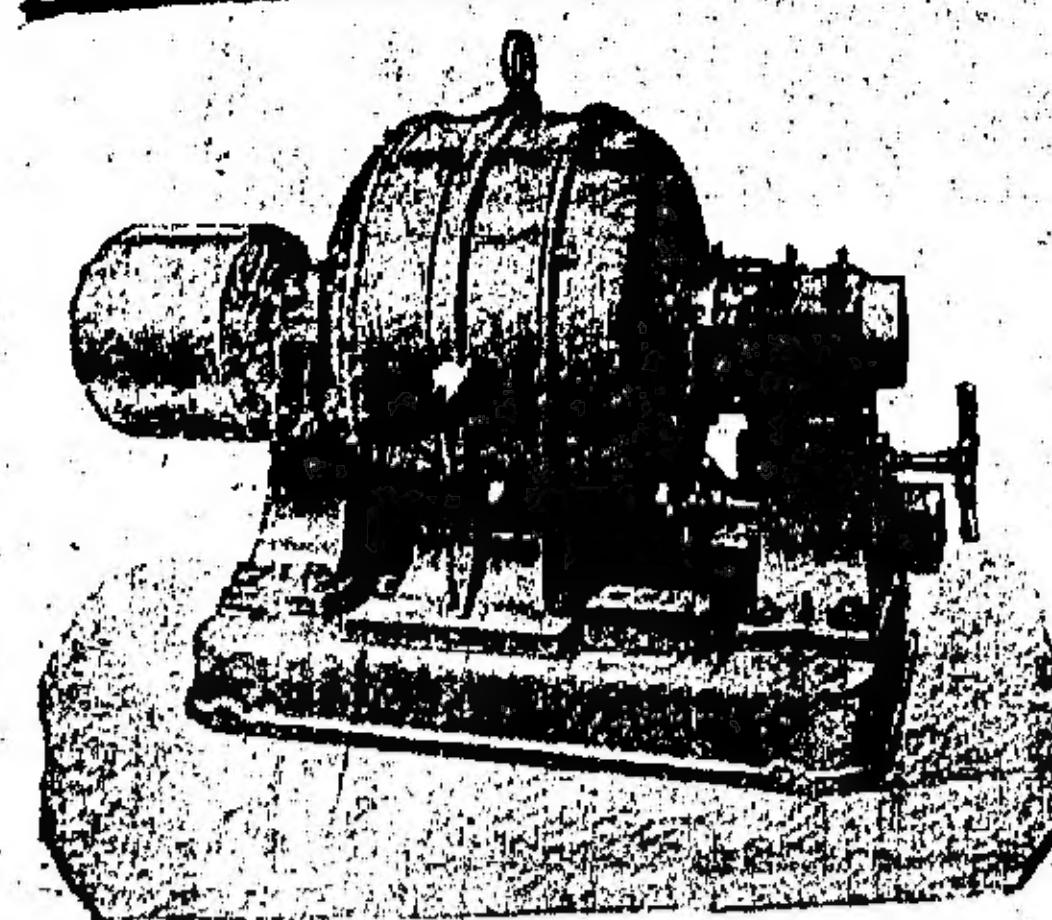
## VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k." nearest Hongkong "h." midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m." and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION.	VESSEL'S NAME.	FLAG & RIG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN.	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SIMIA	Brit. str.	—	C. D. Goldsmith, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at Noon.
LONDON, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP, &c.	PEMBROKESHIRE	Brit. str.	—	W. Barrett	JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 2nd Aug.
LONDON, &c., VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 5th Aug., at Noon.
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOWIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Dishat	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	(In 12th Aug.)
ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG, VIA STRAITS &c.	BRISGAVIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Gritzenbräu	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 23rd Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERTA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Karberg	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 7th Aug.
HAVRE & HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SAXONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	T. Stehr	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 17th Aug.
HAVRE BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	SEZIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	F. Haas	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 2nd Aug.
HAVRE BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	KITANO MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	F. E. Cope	NIPPON YUSHIN KAISHA	On 2nd Aug., at D'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	SIMESIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	H. Grossch	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	On 21st Aug.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	INTERCLYDE	Am. str.	—	Jas. Findlay	TO-MORROW, TOMES & CO.	To-morrow, at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	OTERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Davison	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 4th Aug.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	MONTAEGLE	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Aug., at 6 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	EMPEROR OF CHINA	Brit. str.	—	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Sept., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	PRINZESS ALICE	Ger. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at 11 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	—	—	On 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 4th Aug., at 11 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	INABA MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	—	On 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	TSUKIWA MARU	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at 5 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	TOYO KAISEN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 12th Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 12th Aug., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Aug., at 11 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 3rd Aug., at 11 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	Quick despatch
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 15th Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 20th Aug.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Aug., 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 25th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 27th inst.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at D'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 29th inst., at M'light
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Aug., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 3rd Aug.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 8th Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 9th Aug., at 9 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	About 10th Aug.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	Quick despatch
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 30th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	To-day, at 11 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 1st Aug., at 1 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 23rd inst., at 1 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 10th Aug., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 19th Aug., at 4 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	To-day.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at 1 P.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—	—	On 2nd Aug., at Noon.
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE	NISSON YUSHIN KAISHA	Am. str.	—	—		

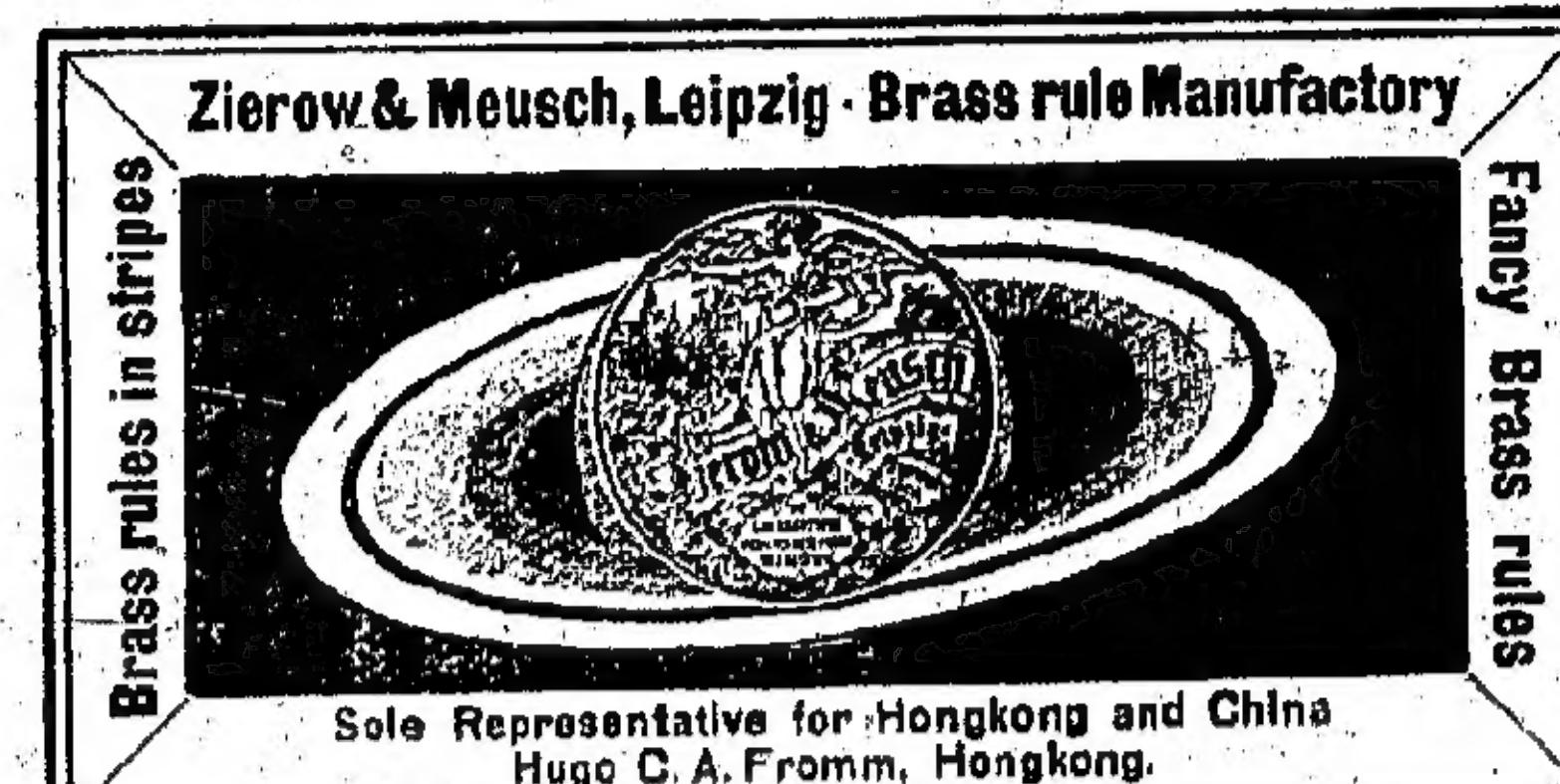




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ELECTRIC MOTORS,  
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AND ALL KINDS OF  
ELECTRICAL GOODS.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:  
**HUGO C. A. FROMM,**  
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and China  
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911.



Sole Representative for Hongkong and South China  
Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 21st July, 1911. (67022)

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and post cards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The Persia, with the American and Siberian Mails, is due to arrive here to-day.

The Albatross, with the German Mail of the 26th June, left Singapore on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., and may be expected here-to-morrow, at 5 a.m.

PORT	PER	DATE
Hoilo		Tuesday, 25th, 9.00 A.M.
Kaohsiung, Shanghai, Moji; Kobe Yokohama Victoria and Tacoma		Tuesday, 25th, 10.00 A.M.
Amoy and Weihaiwei		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Tiulat-jap.		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Colombo and Bombay		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao, Cobu and Ilolo		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Cobu and Ilolo		Tuesday, 25th, 11.00 A.M.
Hoilo and Pakhoi		Wednesday, 26th, 8.00 A.M.
Pakhoi and Haiphong		Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Haiphong		Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Manila		Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.
Saigon		Wednesday, 26th, 9.00 A.M.

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN  
(Late Letters 11.00 to 11.30 A.M., Extra  
Postage 10 cents.)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first clearance will be  
included in this contract mail.

Swatow  
Amoy and Shanghai  
Shan, N. NAGARAKI, KOBE AND  
YOKOHAMA  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo  
Macao  
Shanghai  
Swatow, Tsingtau, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and  
Tientsin  
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji  
Anping and Takao  
Haiphong

KEELUNG, SHANGAI, N. NAGARAKI, KOBE,  
YOKOYAMA, SHIMIDEKI, YOKOHAMA,  
HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta  
Macao  
Batavia, Charibon, Samarang and Sourabaya  
Manila  
(Taking Mails for Cebu and Ilolo)

Manila  
Shanghai  
SIBERIAN MAIL TO EUROPE  
Swatow  
Manila, Cobu and Ilolo  
Kobe and Yokohama

EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN,  
Late Letters 11.00 to NOON. Extra  
Postage 10 cents.)  
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in  
time for the first Clearance will be  
included in this contract mail)

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow  
Weihaiwei and Tientsin  
Singapore, Penang and Colombo  
Manila (Taking Mails for Cebu and Ilolo)  
Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE  
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 24th.

ON LONDON	—	193
Telegraphic Transfer	193	
Bank Bills, on demand	198	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	193	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	193	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	193	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	193	

ON PARIS

Bank Bills, on demand

227

Credits, at 4 months' sight

231

ON GERMANY

On demand

184

ON NEW YORK

Bank Bills, on demand

43

Credits, at 60 days' sight

44

ON BOMBAY

Telegraphic Transfer

134

Bank, on demand

134

ON CALCUTTA

Telegraphic Transfer

134

Bank, on demand

134

ON SHANGHAI

Bank, at sight

74

Private, 30 days' sight

75

ON YOKOHAMA

On demand

88

ON MANILA

On demand—Peso—88

77

ON SINGAPORE

On demand

77

ON BATAVIA

On demand

108

ON HALIPHONG

On demand

14 1/2 pm.

ON SAIGON

On demand

14 1/2 pm.

ON BANGKOK

On demand

84

SOVEREIGN, Bank's Buying Rate

311.05

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael

57.60

BAR SILVER, per oz.

244

SUBSIDARY COINS.

per cent

Chinese 20 cents pieces

57.24 discount

Chinese 10 " " 57.55

Hongkong 20 " " 57.11

Hongkong 10 " " 57.21

5.3

THE CIGARETTES OF DISTINCTION

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A LUXURY TO

THE MAN

OF TASTE

IN 50's & 100's

HERMETICALLY SEALED BOXES

AT \$4.20 AND \$2.80

PER 100

FROM ALL TOBACCONISTS.



SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, JULY 24TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHAKES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS, CASH.
BANKS.—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$910, buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	1,288
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	89
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	87, sal. & bu.
COTTON MILLS.—				
Ewe Cotton Spin'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 67
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$61, sales
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Ths. 75	all	Ths. 46
Loon-Kang-Mow C. Spin & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 54
Soy Chen Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 22
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	all	\$21, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—				
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sellers
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$64	all	\$57, sellers
New Amoy Dock, Co., Limited	55,700	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 50, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	35,000	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 84
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	400,000	\$10	all	\$390, buyers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$20, buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21, buyers
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$119, sellers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 24, sellers
Malta Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Ths. 10	all	Ths. 23, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$20	all	\$180
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$19
Hongkong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$71, buyers
INSURANCES.—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$210
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$300.00	all	\$212